

# SPECIFICATION

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## ***INSERTION OF NULL PACKETS TO MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF INTERFERENCE IN WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS***

### **Background of Invention**

[0001] Wireless communications is currently enjoying a period of rapid technological advancement and tremendous growth in popularity. In order to allow wireless communication to become truly convenient and omnipresent, standards have been developed and implemented so that the various wireless-enabled devices may readily communicate with one another. One such standard has been developed by Bluetooth SIG, Inc. (SIG = "Special Interest Group"), a consortium of companies interested in seeing the growth in wireless networks continue. The standard developed by this group has become known as Bluetooth and devices conforming to the standard are known as Bluetooth devices or Bluetooth-enabled devices. The Bluetooth standard is based on the IEEE ("Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers") 802.11b standard and applies to a short-range radio system designed to replace cables in a personal area network (in the 10m range). These devices operate in what is known as the Industrial Science and Medicine ("ISM") communications band around a frequency of 2.45 Ghz. The ISM band actually extends from 2.4 Ghz to 2.480 Ghz and includes 79 communication channels or sub-ranges of frequency, on which devices may communicate.

[0002] Many other types of devices operating according to applicable standards also operate on the various channels within the ISM band. For instance, Wireless Local Area Network ("WLAN") devices (also based on the IEEE 802.11b standard) operate in the ISM. Devices operating according to the WLAN standard are designed to replace a

wired LAN infrastructure. Other types of devices that operate in the ISM band include microwaves, various types of monitoring devices such as baby monitors, etc.

[0003] Very recently, the IEEE Standards Board adopted a new communications standard, IEEE 802.15.1, known as "Wireless MAC and PHY Specifications for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs<sup>tm</sup>)". This standard closely mirrors the Bluetooth standard. Adoption of such a standard by the widely-recognized IEEE Standards Board means that wireless devices designed to operate in wireless personal area networks are even more likely to model their operation on this standard. Unless otherwise noted, where specific features or requirements of the Bluetooth standard and Bluetooth devices are discussed below, those same features or requirements are present in the IEEE 802.15.1 standard.

[0004] As enabling technologies advance and as standards are developed and adopted, wireless networks and the communications and other applications running thereon, are expected to become more and more prevalent. This area of technology is expected to experience explosive growth over the next several years. Even before the recent standard adoption by the IEEE, it was forecast that by the year 2004 there will be over 100 million Bluetooth devices in the United States alone and over 400 million worldwide.

[0005] One problem associated with all types of wireless communications is that signals being transmitted by different devices at the same frequency can interfere with one another. This can be referred to as co-channel interference when it occurs between devices operating in the same ISM channel. Interference can also occur between devices operating at frequencies which are not the same but which are close to one another. For devices operating in adjacent ISM channels, this can be referred to as adjacent interference. Both types of interference can cause communication packets to be lost, garbled or misinterpreted by the receiving device, hindering the practical speed and accuracy of the wireless communications.

[0006] In an attempt to minimize the incidence of serious interference, the Bluetooth standard calls for Bluetooth devices to "hop" on all 79 channels within the ISM band. That is, the devices transmit only a certain amount of data on a channel before moving to another channel to continue transmitting. The standard establishes the

criteria for hopping – how much data to transmit on each channel, when to hop and the order in which to hop to each channel. Devices following the standard understand these criteria and are able to establish and maintain communications with one another while hopping from channel to channel. Because of the advantages of hopping from channel to channel while transmitting, it is likely that other, non-Bluetooth devices will implement this strategy for avoiding interference.

[0007] The Bluetooth standard calls for re-transmitting packets when data is lost in transmission, typically due to interference. The procedure for re-transmitting increases transmission time and degrades the data rate. In many of the applications to which Bluetooth devices are applied, such as voice transmissions over IP (internet protocol), even the smallest degradation in the data rate is unacceptable because the quality of the signal quickly degrades to an unusable state.

[0008] Unlike Bluetooth devices, WLAN devices, and most other devices operating in the ISM band, select one static channel and transmit data only on that channel. Because they are designed to operate over a greater distance than Bluetooth devices, WLAN devices transmit much more powerful signals. Therefore, Bluetooth device signals can experience serious interference problems when hopping to a channel upon which a WLAN device is transmitting, or to an adjacent channel. As Bluetooth and WLAN devices, and other types of devices operating in the ISM band, become more and more popular, the prevalence of this type of interference will increase. The resulting degradation in performance will seriously hinder customer acceptance of this emerging technology.

[0009] For these reasons, and others readily identified by those skilled in the art, it would be desirable to develop communications techniques applicable to the Bluetooth (and IEEE 802.15.1) standard, and to the communication protocols of any other wireless devices which hop from channel to channel while transmitting, which will minimize the effects on performance of any interference due to the transmission signals of other devices in the ISM band.

## Summary of Invention

[0010]

The present invention contemplates a method whereby a wireless device

communicating according to certain communications standards may eliminate or mitigate the effects on the communication rate of interference from other wireless communications signals. The present invention is applicable to wireless devices operating according to any communications standard which requires that the device hop from communications channel to communications channel within a defined communication frequency band. This method does not require changes to the standards definitions nor does it require any modifications to the receiving device. In realizing these and other purposes of the present invention, a communications method calls for a wireless device to scan the channels of the applicable communications frequency band and identify any channel where other device(s) are transmitting and causing interference. When the wireless device hops to one of the channels identified as experiencing interference, the device transmits only null packet(s) on that channel instead of data packet(s). Normal communications transmission is continued when the device hops to a channel which has not been identified as experiencing interference.

## Brief Description of Drawings

- [0011] Some of the purposes of the invention having been stated, others will appear as the description proceeds, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, in which:
- [0012] *Figure 1* is a figurative illustration of the ISM communications frequency band showing a WLAN device transmitting on one channel.
- [0013] *Figure 2* is a simple representation of a wireless communications device according to the present invention, showing one possible method of marking channels which are experiencing interference.
- [0014] *Figure 3* is a figurative illustration of a wireless communications device according to the present invention transmitting data.
- [0015] *Figure 4a* is a flow-chart of a first embodiment of the method of the present invention.
- [0016] *Figure 4b* is a flow-chart of a second embodiment of the method of the present

invention.

[0017] *Figure 4c* is a flow-chart of a third embodiment of the method of the present invention.

[0018] *Figure 4d* is a flow-chart of a fourth embodiment of the method of the present invention.

## Detailed Description

[0019] While the present invention will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which a preferred embodiment(s) of the present invention is shown, it is to be understood at the outset of the description which follows that persons of skill in the appropriate arts may modify the invention here described while still achieving the favorable results of the invention. Accordingly, the description which follows is to be understood as being a broad, teaching disclosure directed to persons of skill in the appropriate arts, and not as limiting upon the present invention.

[0020] Devices capable of wireless communications according to the Bluetooth, IEEE 802.15.1 and other standards and the various methods and technologies employed by such devices to transmit and receive data are well known to persons skilled in the relevant arts. Such devices may be implemented in any of the many alternate embodiments that are available without departing from the spirit of the present invention. Detailed descriptions of such devices and technologies are not required for an understanding of the present invention. This invention relates only to an improvement to the method of operation of such devices.

[0021] In accordance with this invention, a device capable of wireless communication over one or more channels within a defined frequency band, such as a Bluetooth device, for example, is provided with the capability of scanning the available channels and identifying any channels on which other devices are transmitting. Figure 1 illustrates the ISM communications band 100 with its various communications channels 110. A WLAN device (not shown), for example, transmitting communications packets 130 on one of the channels, identified as channel 3 for purposes of illustration. In this example, channel 3 would be identified as experiencing

interference.

[0022] A Bluetooth device practicing the communications method according to the present invention includes the capability to maintain a record of which channel(s) have been so identified at least as long as the device is powered on and operating. With reference to Fig. 2, this might be accomplished using a simple array 160 stored in a local volatile or non-volatile memory module 170 of the communicating device 180. The array could include an entry 190 for each available channel whose value (0 or 1, for example) could indicate whether the associated channel was currently identified as experiencing interference. The device could alternatively maintain a record of channels identified as experiencing interference in any one of the many other ways such information is stored and accessed in electronic devices, as well understood by those skilled in the relevant arts.

[0023] As discussed above, a communications device according to the present invention hops from channel to channel while transmitting data. When practicing the method of the present invention, the device checks its record of channels experiencing interference each time it hops. If it is hopping to a channel currently marked as experiencing interference, only null packets, that is, packets containing no data, are transmitted on such channel. If it is hopping to a channel that is not currently marked as experiencing interference, normal data packets are transmitted. In this way, the device avoids the need to re-transmit packets which are lost or garbled due to being transmitted on channels experiencing interference. Since the device knows that only null packets were transmitted on those channels, any packets lost or garbled on those channels can simply be ignored.

[0024] Referring now to Figure 3, a communicating device according to the present invention is (not shown) transmitting data packets 200 on the various available communications channels 110 in the manner called for by the Bluetooth and similar standards. As described in the example above, channel 3 has been identified as experiencing interference from a transmitting WLAN device. As such, when hopping to channel 3, the device according to the present invention only transmits a null packet (s) 210, and continues transmitting data packets 200 when the transmission moves on to other channels.

[0025] In one embodiment of the present invention, a wireless communications device practicing the method of the present invention automatically scans the available communications channels upon power up, marking those channels experiencing interference. This embodiment of the present method is illustrated in Figure 4a. In another embodiment, a wireless communications device practicing the method of the present invention would not automatically scan the channels at power up. Instead, scanning would be initiated only if the communications data rate dropped below a certain level. The threshold data rate could be user-configurable or could be set at manufacture. In any event, the threshold would be set at a point where it is apparent that interference is seriously impacting the effective data rate. This embodiment of the present method is illustrated in Figure 4b.

[0026] A third embodiment calls for a wireless communications device practicing the method of the present invention to initiate a scan of the channels for interference only when manually triggered to do so by a user. This embodiment of the present method is illustrated in Figure 4c. Finally, a fourth embodiment requires that the wireless communications device practicing the method of the present invention perform the channel scan after the passage of a certain time period. This embodiment of the present method is illustrated in Figure 4d. Again, the time period could be user-configurable or could be set at manufacture. This would insure that the channels marked as experiencing interference would remain accurate and up-to-date.

[0027] These embodiments of the present method can also be used in combination. A wireless communications device of the present invention could scan for channels experiencing interference upon power up. Then, if the wireless communications data rate were to fall below a certain rate, the device could initiate a new scan to determine if different or additional channels were experiencing interference. Or, a new scan could be initiated after each passage of a certain amount of time. This would avoid the situation where the device continues sending null packets on a channel marked as experiencing interference long after the marked channel ceased experiencing interference. On top of all that, the device could allow a user to initiate a new scan at any time through some type of user input interface.

[0028]

As readily recognized by those skilled in the art, the exact order of the method

steps illustrated and discussed herein may be varied in any advantageous manner without deviating from the present invention. Also, where appropriate, steps may be repeated, skipped or combined to better operate in a given environment.

[0029] In the drawings and specification there has been set forth preferred embodiments of the invention, and, although specific terms are used, the description thus given uses terminology in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation.